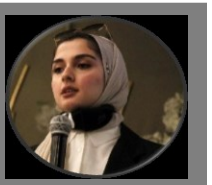
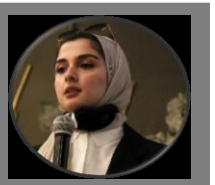
Dental Anatomy

Permanent Canines



MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

Lecture	Dates	Subject
Lec. 1		Introduction
Lec, 2		Numbering systems, crown & roots and tooth surfaces
Lec. 3		**Anatomical Landmarks**
Lec. 4		Permanent Incisors (Permanent Maxillary Central Incisor)
Lec. 5		Maxillary Lateral Incisor
Lec. 6		Permanent Canines
Lec. 7		Permanent Maxillary Premolars
Lec. 8		Permanent Maxillary Molars (Maxillary First Molar)
Lec. 9&10		Permanent Maxillary Second & Third Molars



MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

Content:

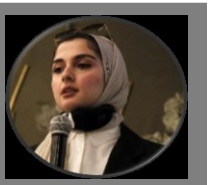
1- General Characteristic Features of the Canines.

2- Permanent Maxillary Canine:

A- Principle identifying features.

B- Clinical features of all aspects.

3- Permanent Maxillary Canine: (Principle identifying features).

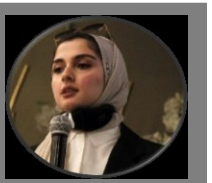


MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

Maxillary Permanent Canine

General Characteristic Features of the Canines:

1. The canines are placed at the "corners" of the mouth, which help in keeping facial expressions at the cosmetic value.

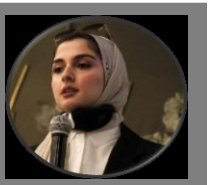


MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

Dental Anatomy lec 6

Dr. Malak Alhuwaizi

TRAIN YOUR BRAIN



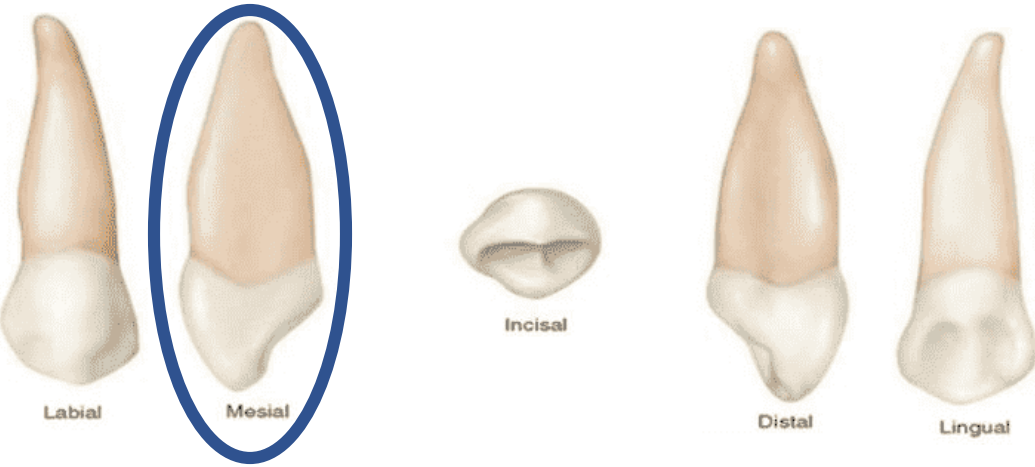
MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

2. The canines are the longest teeth in the mouth.

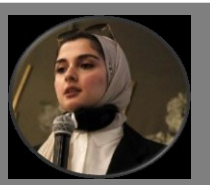
3. The canines are the strongest teeth in the mouth. WHY?

4. The canines are the most stable teeth in the mouth because of the followings:

A- They have large labio-lingual dimension.

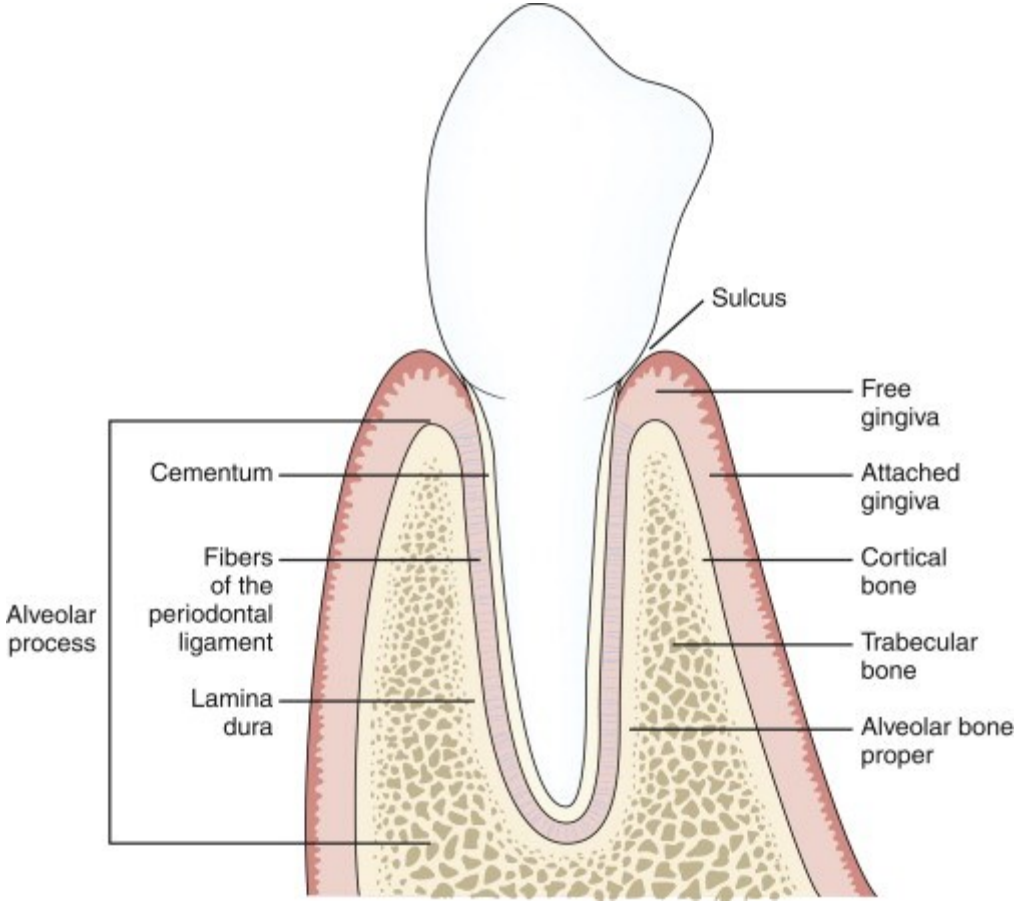


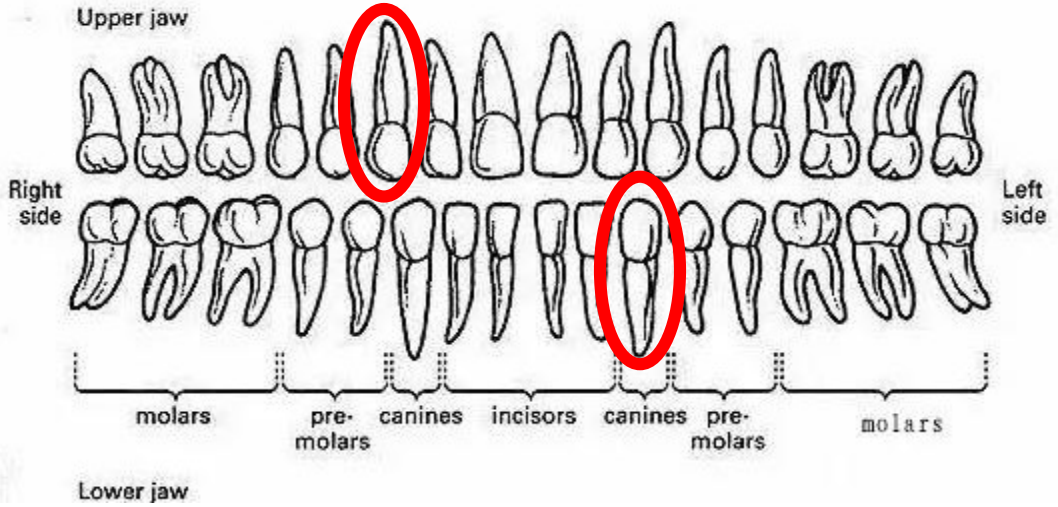
Permanent maxillary canine



MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

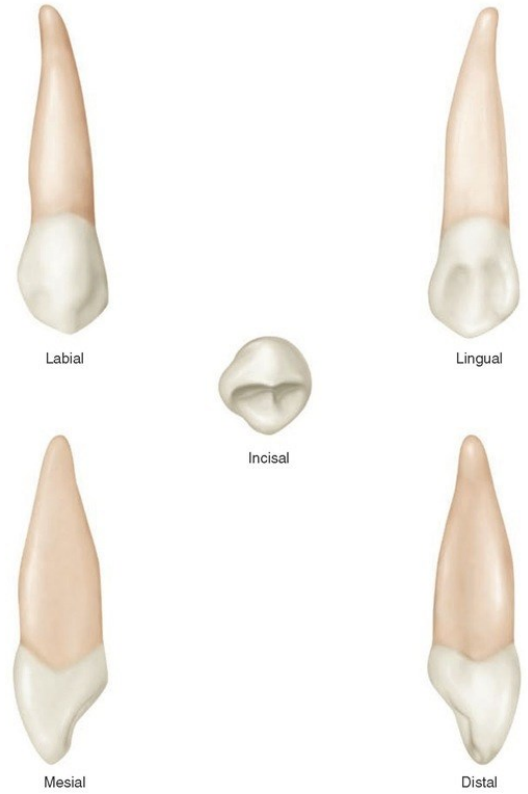
B- They have long roots, which are well anchored in the alveolar bone.



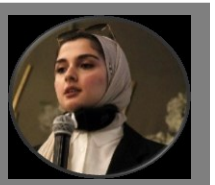


MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

C- The crown shape of the canine allows for “self-cleansing”, so they stay for longer time.



5. The middle labial lobe is highly developed incisally into a strong, well-formed cusp.



MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

The Permanent Maxillary Canine

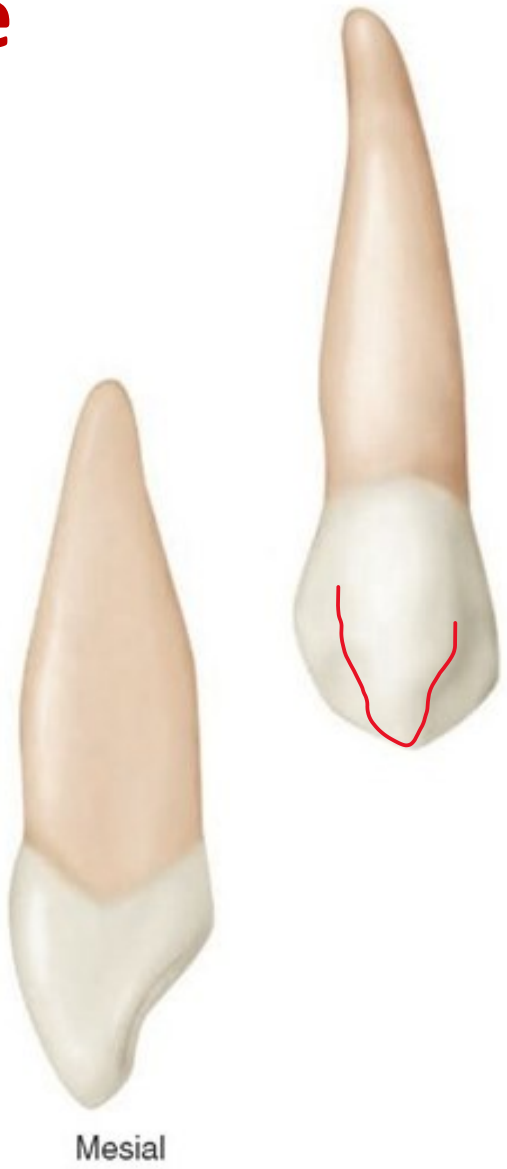
Principal Identifying Features:

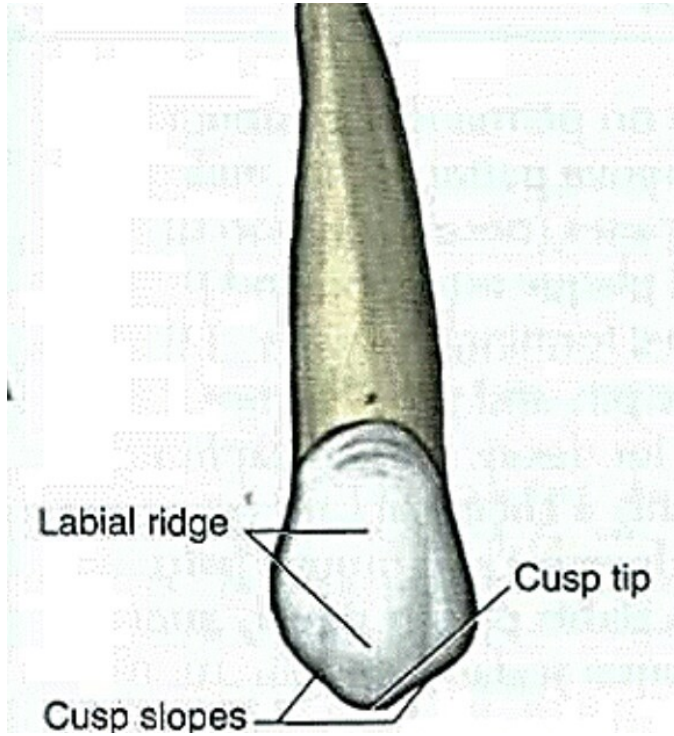
1. Single pointed cusp.

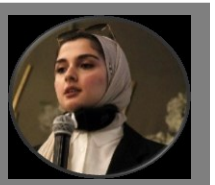
2. The distal slope of the cusp is longer than the mesial slope.

3. Marked convex labial outline and bulky palatal cingulum.

4. Very long single root.





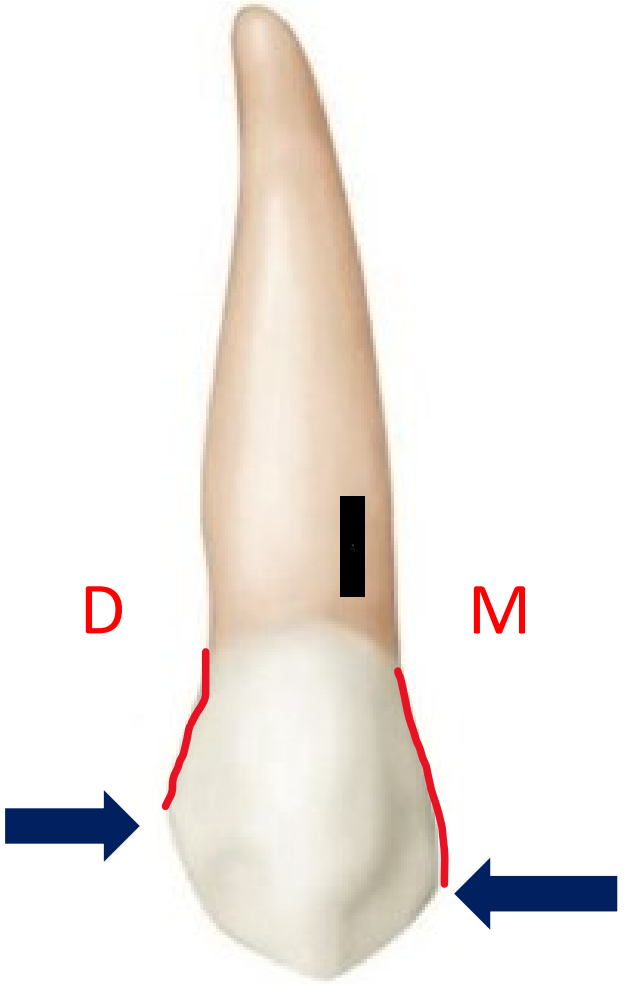


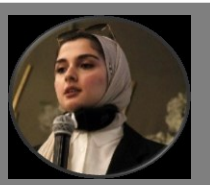
MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

Labial Aspect

1. The mesial outline of the crown is convex from the cervical line to the crest of curvature, which is located at the junction of the incisal and middle thirds.

2. The distal outline of the crown is slightly concave from the cervical line to the crest of curvature,which is located at the center of the middle third.





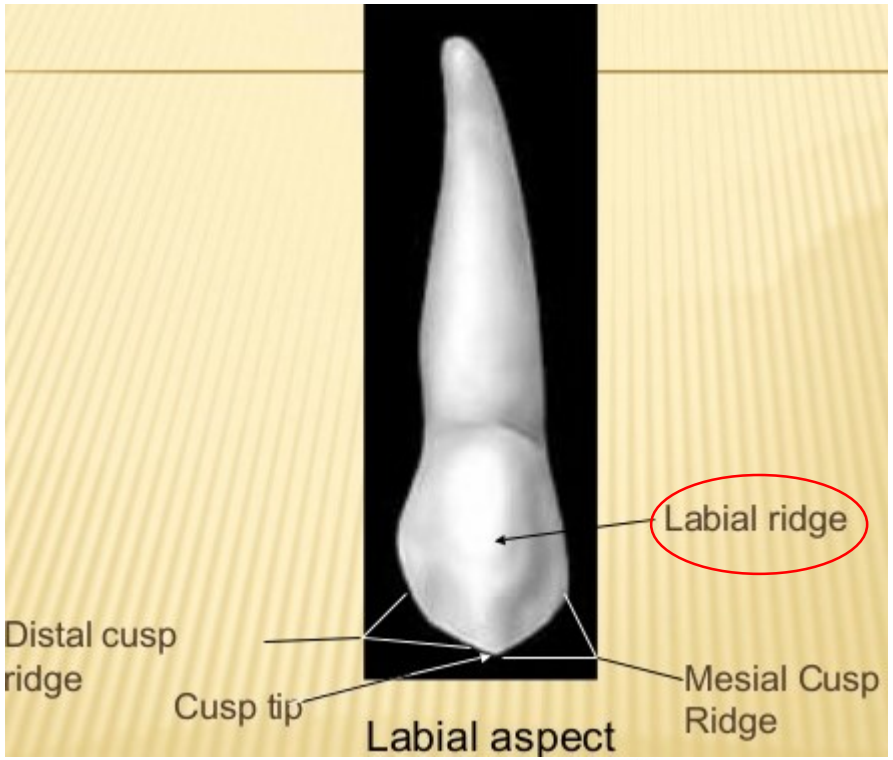
MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

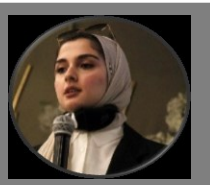
3. The tip of the cusp is in a line with the center of the root.

4. The distal slope of the cusp is longer than the mesial slope.

5. The cervical line is convex toward the root.

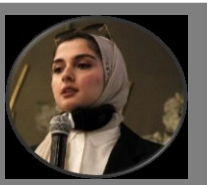
6. The labial surface is smooth except for a shallow depression mesially and distally dividing the three lobes, with the middle one much more developed producing the labial ridge.





MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

7. The root is long and conical, with the apex curved distally.



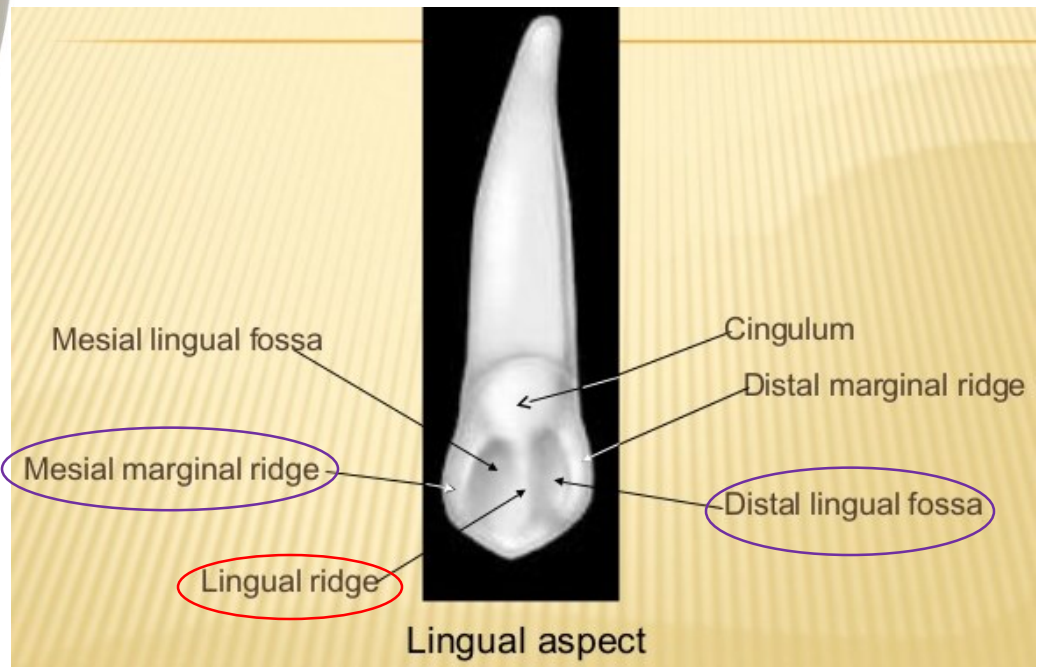
MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

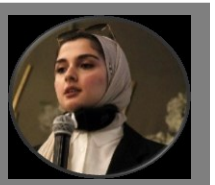
Lingual Aspect

1. The tooth is narrower lingually than labially (i.e., tapered lingually).

2. The cingulum in the maxillary canine is larger than that in the maxillary central and lateral incisors.

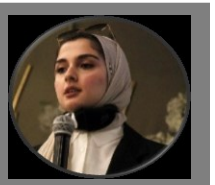
3. There is a well developed lingual ridge confluent with the cusp tip, which divides the lingual fossa into two fossae.





MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

4. There is a developmental depression mesially and distally extending for most of the root length.

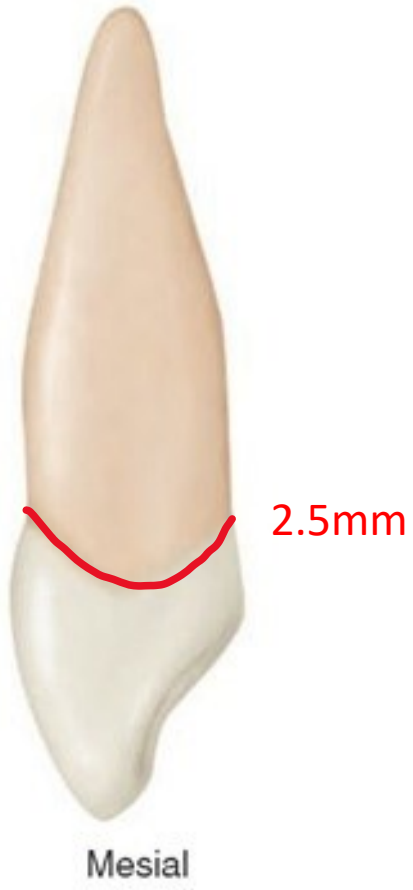


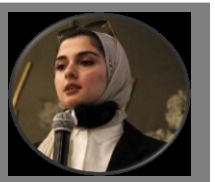
MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

Mesial Aspect

1. The labial and lingual outlines of the crown are more convex than that in the maxillary central and lateral incisors, with the crest of curvature (labially and lingually) located at the cervical thirds.

2. The curvature of the cervical line is 2.5 mm towards the cusp.

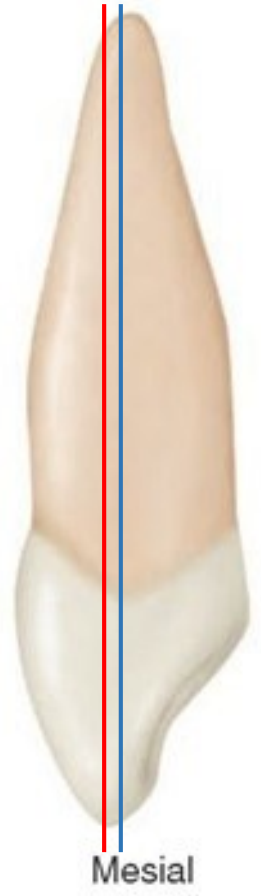


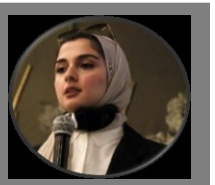


MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

3. A line bisecting the cusp is labial to a line bisecting the root.

4. There is a developmental depression extending on part of the root.



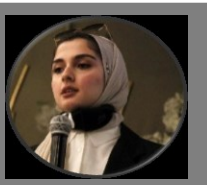


MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

Distal Aspect

1. The curvature of the cervical line is less distally than mesially (as in the maxillary central and lateral incisors).

2. The developmental depression of the root is more pronounced distally than mesially.



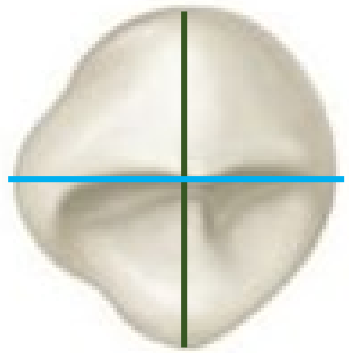
MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

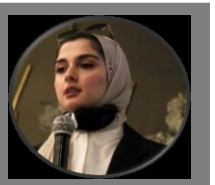
Incisal Aspect

1. The labio-lingual dimension is greater than the mesio-distal dimension.

2. The ridge of the labial lobe is very noticeable labially, with its greatest convexity at the cervical third.

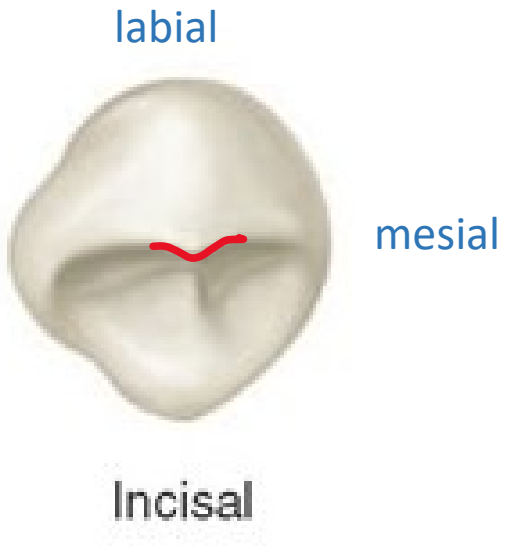
3. The cingulum is well developed and makes a small arc when compared with the labial outline which makes a large arc.

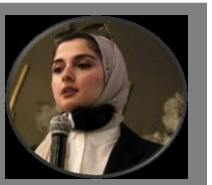




MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

4. The tip of the cusp is labial to the center labio-lingually, and at or slightly mesial to the center mesio-distally.

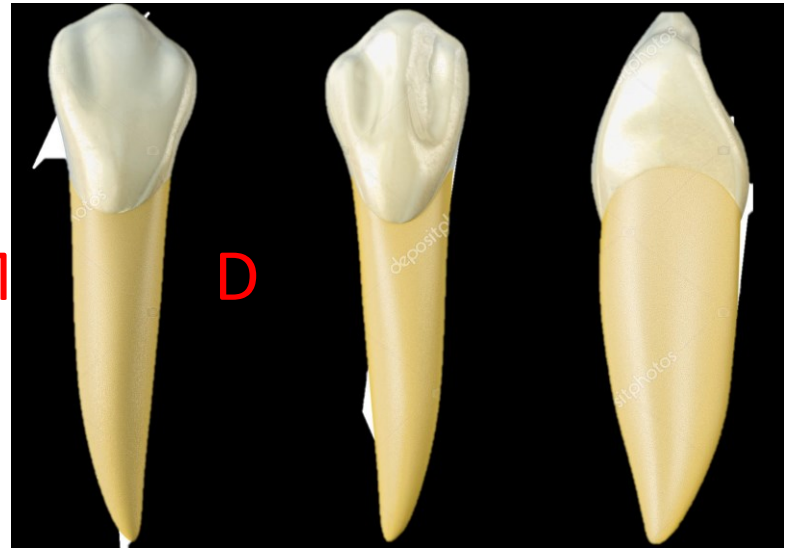




MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

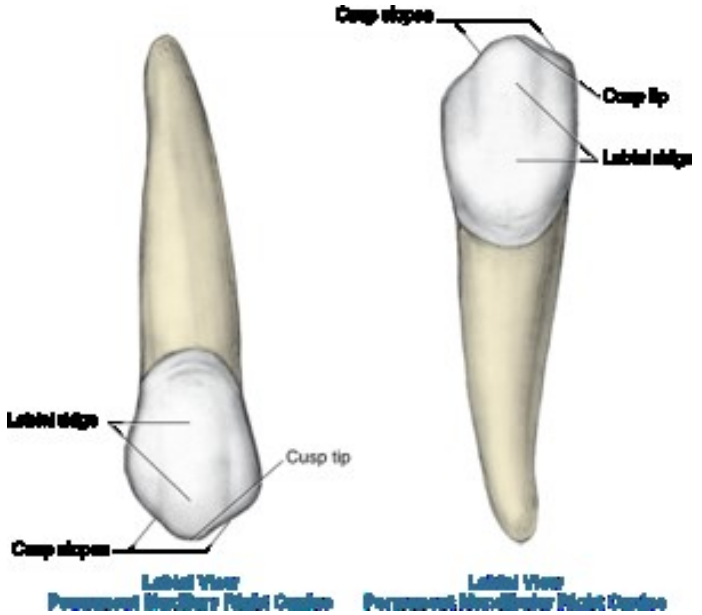
The Permanent Mandibular Canine

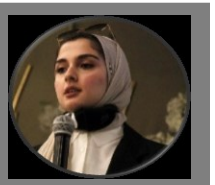
Principal Identifying Features:



1. The mandibular canine is narrower mesio-distally and labiolingually than the maxillary canine.

2. The lingual surface of the crown of the mandibular canine is shorter than that of the maxillary canine, with less developed cingulum and less prominent marginal ridges.





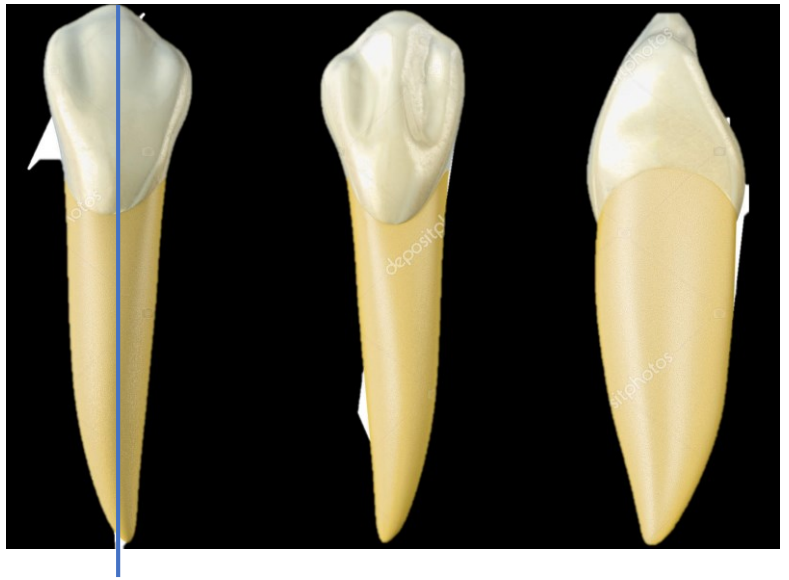
MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

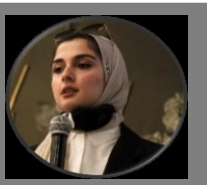
3. The cusp of the mandibular canine is not as well-developed as that of the maxillary canine.

4. The tip of the cusp is not in a line with the center of the root.

5. The mesial slope of the cusp is shorter than the distal slope.

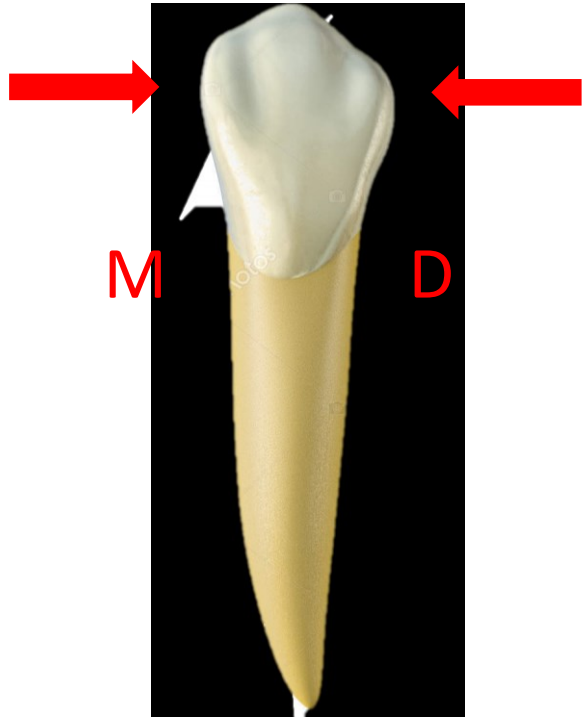
6. The distal outline of the crown is more rounded than the mesial outline.



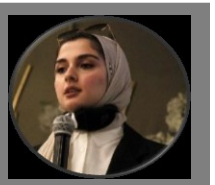


MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

7. The mesial surface of the crown is nearly straight with the mesial surface of the root, with the contact area being near the mesio-incisal angle.

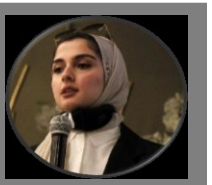


8. The distal contact area is located more incisally than the maxillary canine.



MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS

Thank you



MTA
TRAIN YOUR BRAIN
GALACTICOS